

The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

VOL XLII NO. 12

WILMINGTON N. C. FEBRUARY 11, 1908

\$1.00 PER YEAR

REPLIES TO DENIAL

Senator Foraker Takes Issue With President Roosevelt

IS TEMPERATE IN REMARKS

But Has Best of Mr. President in Matter

Difficult to Cases of Character of Kind in Dispute, Says the Ohio Senator But There is One Case in Ohio Where There is Written Testimony—Postmaster General Brought Into the Question.

Washington, February 10.—Rising to a question of personal privilege, Senator Foraker today replied in the senate to the denial by President Roosevelt of charges that he has used federal patronage for the purpose of influencing the national political contest. The senator pre- dicted his argument on a reference to the Ohio situation in the letter of President Roosevelt to William Dudley Moulke, former civil service commissioner, which was published today. He produced correspondence relating to the appointment of Charles H. Bryson, whose nomination as postmaster at Athens, Ohio, was withheld temporarily for the alleged reason that Bryson had given an interview while in Washington expressing the opinion that Taft was losing ground in the Ohio contest. The correspondence showed that Bryson stood his ground and the declaration of political independence had resulted in another order from the white house making the appointment.

The communication on the subject were between Representative Douglas of Ohio, and Mr. Bryson. In a very temperate manner Senator Foraker commented on the case, but insisted that the records clearly showed an attempt to "coerce" Mr. Bryson, and that his fearless stand had been responsible for his retention by the president. The senator said that it was no exaggeration to say that there are a hundred cases in Ohio where the appointments had been made for political purposes only but there are few documents where evidence can be produced.

Mr. Foraker opened his remarks by saying that on January 11, 1908, the senate in executive session at the instance of the two senators from Ohio refused to confirm certain post-office appointments which had been made by the president.

"Used by our friends of the press as to the reasons why I had such actions," said Mr. Foraker, "I made a statement in about these words, that the action taken meant there would not be in Ohio further pro- vention of patronage for political purposes without being resented."

What the senator said, seemed to be enough and it was announced that the president would make a full and detailed answer to all the charges of that kind. Mr. Foraker read a part of the president's statement published this morning, in which the latter declared that no presidential candidate had been favored in any appointments.

"These general propositions are important," said Mr. Foraker, "referring to the president's words. 'While the people of the country are not interested in specific details of appointments they are interested in the general propositions enunciated by the president; they are interested in knowing that the appointments are made with an eye single to the good of the public service. The president by this statement recognizes the importance of observing these propositions.'"

"It is difficult to prove cases of this character," said Mr. Foraker, "because ordinarily there is no evidence reduced to writing bearing on them."

"But fortunately," he added, "we have one case in Ohio where there is written testimony. I do not charge anybody with bad faith. I suppose all the while that the president was acting upon recommendations made to him without knowledge of the basis of fact upon which these recommendations rested." He referred to the recess appointment of Mr. Bryson as postmaster of Athens, Ohio, who, he said, was appointed upon recommendations of Representative Alfred Douglass. He then read from a local paper an interview with Mr. Bryson in which he stated that Taft lost his following in Ohio and Foraker had greatly grown in strength.

Mr. Foraker observed that there was nothing in the interview hostile to Secretary Taft but that it expressed an honest difference of opinion on a subject entirely within his right of individual opinion. Mr. Bryson returned to Athens, said Mr. Foraker, and a few days later he received a letter from Representative Douglass telling of a talk he had with Postmaster General Meyer, who said the president had decided not to appoint Mr. Bryson after all.

Representative Douglass said that the postmaster general "was nice

about it, but determined, and evidently was carrying out the president's orders."

Mr. Douglass then went to the white house where he took up the matter with Secretary Loeb who said the president could see "no reason for appointing men to office who were not in harmony with his policies." Mr. Loeb said the president was determined that Mr. Douglass should recommend another appointment.

Mr. Foraker said Mr. Douglass had told Mr. Bryson that it would be advisable for him to come to Washington and take the matter up himself. Mr. Douglass subsequently saw the president and the story of the conference at the white house was told in a letter which Mr. Douglass immediately sent to Mr. Bryson, saying: "The president bluntly told me that he would have to recommend another man." Mr. Douglass said that he urged the president to reconsider, but that he was insistent.

Mr. Foraker said he did not want to comment upon the correspondence beyond showing the pressure brought to bear on one man who had expressed his personal view on a matter on which he had a right to express them, "to coerce him," as the president has said in his letter."

Mr. Bryson then sent a letter to Mr. Douglass said Mr. Foraker, in which he said that in his interview he had said that Taft was losing and Foraker gaining in Ohio, and that Taft, if nominated, could not carry the state. Mr. Bryson reiterated this and declared that it was true. He said that he had always been in favor of the president's policies and that nothing had ever appeared in his paper in opposition to the administration. He reviewed some of the things he had printed, however, including the statement that the president would be compelled to take another nomination because with Taft as a candidate the labor and capital and negro vote would be eliminated from the party. He asserted that the president's statement of his (Bryson) activities, as represented by Mr. Douglass, was entirely wrong, and in conclusion, Mr. Bryson said:

"I favor the president, but not his candidate. And I shall not as long as I think Bryan can beat him at the

letter contained a declaration of political independence so far as expressing preferences for candidates is concerned and Mr. Bryson announced that while he would like to continue in the office he would not do so by the sacrifice of his independence and the president could give the office to some one who was willing to carry out his personal wishes in all matters.

He said that he supposed Mr. Douglas had laid the letter before the president and that the president decided to send in the nomination. Mr. Foraker gave the president entire credit for seeing the justice of such a course.

Commenting upon Senator Foraker's remarks in the senate today, Postmaster General Meyer later gave out the following:

"I do not quite understand Senator Foraker in the charge today because his statement itself shows that notwithstanding the president knew that Postmaster Bryson favored Foraker he sent in Bryson's name for master at Athens, Ohio. The president had previously directed me to hold up the nomination it having been alleged to him that Bryson had been guilty of corruption and had been a violent opponent of the administration policies. After looking up the matter I notified the president that the charges had been investigated, were not sustained, and proved to be wholly unjustifiable. The president then, directed me to send in his name. It was accordingly sent in as soon as the senate re-assembled after the Christmas holidays. When the president gave his direction to send his name, he and I knew that Bryson was a friend of Senator Foraker."

OFFICIALS SIGN TREATY.

Will Have to be Ratified by United States and France Before it Comes Effective.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Secretary Root and Ambassador Jusserand today signed a treaty providing for the arbitration of any issue that may arise between France and America. The treaty will have to be submitted to the American senate and the French executive before it can become effective. Meanwhile its provisions are withheld from publication. It is understood, however, that the treaty is drawn in accordance with the recommendation with the late Hague conference, which, finding it impossible to draft a general arbitration treaty that could receive the assent and support of all of the great powers adopted a resolution recommending that the various signatories undertake to make special arrangements between themselves for the settlement of disputes by arbitration. The present convention is believed to be in terms very similar to one prepared by Secretary Olney and Lord Poincaré looking to the arbitration of possible disputes between America and Great Britain which convention failed of approval by the United States senate.

DETERMINED MOB ORATORY THE ORDER

Lynch Negro Fiend in Mississippi Town

THE MILITARY POWERLESS

Several Shots Fired and Two Members of Mob Wounded

Military and Officers Overpowered by More than Two Thousand Citizens—Judge Who Was to Have Presided at Negro's Trial Witnessed Lynching—Men Engaged in Mob Made No Attempt to Conceal Their Identity.

Brook Haven, Miss., Feb. 10.—Elmer Pigot, the negro who criminally assaulted Miss Williams a young white woman near here several weeks ago, was taken from the custody of the Jackson military company and a posse of deputies today and hanged from a telegraph pole within less than a hundred yards of the court house. He was to have been tried for his crime today. The military company and the police were overpowered by a mob of more than two thousand citizens. Several shots were fired during the melee and two members of the mob were wounded.

Pigot reached Brook Haven this morning in custody of Sheriff Frank Greer and under armed escort of the capital light guard, ordered into service by the governor to protect the prisoner.

When the soldiers and the negro alighted from the train the mob surged around the man and a mad fight ensued in which fists were used freely.

Soldiers clubbed the members of the mob with their guns. After the fight had lasted five minutes, the militia started with the prisoner to the court house. The mob reinforced and reorganized made another attack, secured the prisoner, dragged him to a telephone pole and hanged him.

The mob began to assemble here before daylight in wagons, on horseback and walking. It included some of the most prominent farmers in Lincoln county, especially in the neighborhood of Ruth, where the assault is alleged to have occurred.

By the time the train from Jackson had arrived there were over two thousand men in the mob at the railroad station.

No attempt at concealment was made not a man in the mob wearing a mask. The first attempt to take the negro from the militia proved futile, the soldiers beating the members of the mob back with the butts of their rifles and taking up the march to the court house. Before the court house was reached however, the growing mob surrounded the soldiers and swept down upon them. The command was given to fire by the captain of the company and two men dropped, but the soldiers were swept from their feet and the negro was dragged away from them.

Judge Wilkinson, who was to have presided at the negro's trial, witnessed the lynching, but was powerless to prevent it. The two men shot down in the fight were Joseph Cole of Brook Haven and an unidentified farmer. Neither is seriously wounded. Capt. A. L. Sairley was commander of Jackson Guard which has in ranks about thirty men. He has reported the affair to the governor and is awaiting orders.

Ice Keeps Vessels in Harbor Vineyard Haven, Mass., Feb. 10.—The large fleet of tugs and barges which returned from Nantucket shoals yesterday is still here tonight because of the heavy field of ice which extends from this port to Pollock Rip. They have forty-one barges loaded with coal and three Standard Oil company barges loaded with oil. Only nine sailing vessels are in the harbor here.

The unknown tramp steamer reported in the ice near Norton's shoal yesterday succeeded in extricating herself last night and started westward.

Ice Keeps Vessels in Harbor Vineyard Haven, Mass., Feb. 10.—The large fleet of tugs and barges which returned from Nantucket shoals yesterday is still here tonight because of the heavy field of ice which extends from this port to Pollock Rip. They have forty-one barges loaded with coal and three Standard Oil company barges loaded with oil. Only nine sailing vessels are in the harbor here.

The unknown tramp steamer reported in the ice near Norton's shoal yesterday succeeded in extricating herself last night and started westward.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 10.—George Herbert Sass, who under no deplume of Barton Gray, was well known as a writer of verse and for many years has been literary editor of the Sunday News of this city, died today. He was a lawyer and for about 20 years held the office of master in equity for Charleston county.

In the Senate and House of Representatives

ALONG IN THE SENATE

Made Address on His Currency Bill

William J. Bryan Object of Fierce Attack by Mr. Leak of New Jersey in the House—Recommendations of President for Four Battleships Rejected by House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Washington, D. C., February 10.—Senator Aldrich today addressed the senate in explanation of his currency bill. The galleries were well filled. A large number of bankers, including J. P. Morgan of New York, who occupied a seat in Vice President Fairbank's row and who came from New York for the purpose.

Throughout the delivery of his address Mr. Aldrich was accorded careful attention and upon closing he was surrounded by his colleagues who extended their congratulations. At no time was he interrupted and no one undertook to enter into debate on the currency question when he concluded.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, chairman of the committee on finance, opened the debate in the senate today on his bill to provide an emergency currency. He was listened to with great attention by republicans and democrats alike, while in the galleries there was a large audience. Among others was J. P. Morgan, who remained throughout the delivery of the speech.

During the day Senator Foraker made reply to the President's statement concerning the use of the appointing power for political purposes and had letters read showing the president's attitude on one case.

Senator Dewey defended the course of the secretary of the treasury in depositing public funds in New York banks.

The criminal code bill was again considered and at 4:26 p. m. the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Debate on the Indian appropriation bill was resumed in the house of representatives today. At the very outset politics was injected into the proceedings when Mr. Leak, a democrat, of New Jersey, denounced William J. Bryan and his methods.

Mr. Leak said he had been surprised at the usurpation of the prerogatives of the delegates to the Denver convention next July. There were some men, he charged, who believed that this was the time and the house of representatives the place to nominate a candidate on the democratic ticket, "and," he said, "unless my silence might be construed as an endorsement of the nomination of William Jennings Bryan I arise for the purpose of making this protest."

"It," proceeded Mr. Leak, "I adopted the example of Mr. Bryan I would vehemently condemn as he did the distinguished democrat the Hon. Grover Cleveland."

But he would, he said, content himself with admitting that Mr. Bryan was honest, consistent and sincere. He declared, however, that "Mr. Bryan's familiarity with the decalogue better qualified him for the pulpit than the presidency."

"He has taken the big stick from the president of these United States, and to use his own simile he is now crucifying the principles of democracy and American individuality and ambition on the cross of socialism."

The president thus being deprived of his big stick, Mr. Leak declared, had resorted to the big slipper.

Mr. Leak expressed the opinion that the American people did not need spanking from the president nor a scolding from Mr. Bryan. He thought the health of the American community was such that a doctor was needed, and he hoped that either of the two great political parties would get one and that in his administration of the remedies for the care of the many it's he would not forget that the American railroad system was one of the greatest in the world and that American business men and American enterprises was the best one on earth.

Mr. Leak expressed the hope that one of the two political parties would nominate "a specialist in statesmanship."

"Will the gentleman name the doctor?" interjected, Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee.

"I do not propose to name the doctor," Mr. Leak replied.

"I think that is the privilege of the delegates to the Chicago and Denver conventions."

Considerable progress was made with the Indian appropriation bill, which was amended so that the commissioner of Indian affairs, before he carries out the policy of abandoning non-reservations schools, shall investigate the question fully and report to the house at its next session. Another amendment restored the appropriation for Indian schools at Fort Lewis, Colorado, Carson City, Nevada, and Mount Pleasant, Michigan.

Consideration of the Indian bill was not concluded when the house at 5:01 p. m. adjourned.

By a vote of 13 to 5, one member absent, the house committee on naval affairs today rejected the president's urgent recommendation that congress at this session authorize the building of four battleships, at a total cost of \$38,000,000 and by an unanimous vote there was included in the navy appropriation bill an authorization for the construction of two battleships to cost \$9,500,000 each and to be of the Delaware type.

The representatives who voted in accordance with the president's recommendations were: Lilley, of Connecticut, republican; Thomas, of Ohio, republican; Mr. Graft, of Louisiana, democrat; Talbot, of Maryland, democrat, and Hobson, of Alabama, democrat.

Representative Hobson announced that he intended to make a minority report recommending the authorization for four battleships.

"But the authorization, merely, is not enough," he said. "It should include an actual appropriation so that the work of construction would begin without a moment's unnecessary delay. Even so, it would be three years before these vessels would be ready to go into commission, and this country has no time to loose."

The preference of the committee stood in favor of four battleship authorization, but the voting attitude of the majority was expressed by Chairman Foss when he said:

"Experience has shown that it is more profitable in the end to recommend in the beginning what you know the house will stand for. A recommendation for four battleships could not be put through at this session."

The navy appropriation bill, as amended and agreed upon by the committee, carries a total appropriation of \$101,000,000 for the navy establishment for the next fiscal year, about \$4,000,000 less than was asked for in the department estimates. Under the new authorizations for whose fulfillment congress is bound to appropriate money at the next session if the bill as recommended passes the house and senate, the committee included two battleships to cost \$19,000,000; ten destroyers, \$5,500,000; eight submarine torpedo boats, \$3,040,000; total \$30,540,000, or \$38,730,000 less than the total for new authorizations asked for by the navy department.

The new authorization estimates rejected by the committee comprised the following:

Two battleships, \$19,000,000; four scout cruisers, \$10,000,000; one ammunition ship, \$1,750,000; one repair ship, \$2,000,000; two laying ships (cruisers to be converted) \$500,000.

The committee, however, raised from four to eight the number of submarine torpedo boats asked for; held over for further consideration and incorporation in a special bill the matter of providing fleet colliers; appropriated \$400,000 for the purchase, within the discretion of the secretary of the navy, of three so called sub-surface torpedo boats and included an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to enable the recruiting of 3,000 enlisted men to man the new completed battleships and authorized the recruiting of 3,000 more to become available after the first of July.

No provision was made for the building of a drydock at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu. The doubling of the department's estimate of four submarine torpedo boats needed was largely influenced by letters and petitions from Pacific coast chambers of commerce.

These boats, by the adoption of an amendment offered by Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, are to be of the Octopus type, in accordance with the report of the Marx board before whom last year's tests of Newport were made.

THEY ALWAYS PLEASE

No matter what kind you've been using, Blue Ribbon Lemon and Vanilla will please you better.

IN FOURTH ROUND

American Sent Briton to His Knees

WAS A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR

Jack Palmer no Match for Tommy Burns

American Had Everything His Own Way from Tap of Gong—Fight was for the Heavy Weight Championship and was Scheduled to be Twenty Round Contest—Witnessed by 2,000 Persons.

London, Feb. 10.—Tommy Burns, the American heavy weight pugilist, tonight knocked out Jack Palmer, of New Castle, the English champion in the fourth round of what was scheduled to be a twenty round contest for the heavy weight championship. Some 2,000 persons saw the fight which took place at Wonderland, a big music hall on the east side, but it was a one sided affair from the sound of the first going until the middle of the fourth when Palmer on his knees was finally counted out.

Palmer was a beaten man for the moment he entered the ring. Burns climbed under the ropes sailingly and showed his customary confidence while Palmer displayed great nervousness. Without any preliminary sparring Burns went after him and the first round had hardly begun before the Englishman was on his knees. He took the round and during the rest of the round was busily engaged in covering himself. This was repeated in each of the other rounds, Palmer being hopelessly outclassed.

In the final round he was sent to the floor several times and at last was barely able to drag himself to his knees, where he remained with his elbows on the floor until after the count of ten had been tolled off.

Jem Roche, the champion of Ireland, who has been backed by a syndicate headed by Richard Croker, the former Tammany leader to fight Burns in Dublin on St. Patrick's day, was a spectator at the ringside tonight. His comment was: "Palmer fights like an old woman, while Burns is a master of the art, and, besides, was in splendid condition."

The fight was for \$2500 a side and 75 per cent. of the gate receipts. The odds were 6 to 4 in favor of the American, but there was very little betting. There were no takers for bets offered by Palmer that he would stay rounds. Palmer is considered a somewhat better fighter than Gwinner L. Moir whom Burns put away in ten rounds, but has a reputation for hitting low, it being on an alleged foul blow that Moir was given the decision over him when last they met.

THE MAYOR'S COURT.

Number of Cases disposed of at Yesterday's Session.

In the mayor's court yesterday a number of defendants were on trial and several were either sent to the reformatory or bound over to the higher court.

Boyd Jones, charged with carrying a concealed weapon and with assault with a deadly weapon was bound over on both charges, bonds of \$25 in each case being required.

Valentine How, for larceny of chickens, was also bound over under a bond of \$25.

C. T. Williams on a charge of vagrancy, was given a suspended sentence of 30 days on the roads.

John Thomas for being drunk and disorderly was sent to the roads for 30 days, as was also Frank Wilson charged with disorderly conduct.

Cutter Will be Sent in Pursuit.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 10.—Despite the fact that his vessel had been seized by the United States marshal on a libel for \$5,000 Captain Ray, of the German steamer Delta, weighed anchor today and sailed for Rotterdam. The matter has been reported to Attorney General Bonaparte at Washington and it is expected that a revenue cutter will be sent in pursuit of the steamer.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Representative James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, was tonight elected chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee. The vote was 3 to 14.